

Again: Under our peculiar system, and it is, without precedent, peculiar in many respects, there was paid into the State Treasury the sum of \$12,379 by a portion of the labor and industry of our citizens. This tax on the energy, enterprise and brains of the community, which should receive in its development the fostering care and protection of our law-makers so far as possible, amounts to about one-sixth of the sum paid, as we have shown, by \$248,567,800 worth of one species of property. We are satisfied that this distinctive feature in our revenue system is so unjustly oppressive, so utterly subversive of every reasonable and established principle of political economy, and so openly at war with the best interests of our State, that it requires no illustration in detail to convince you that a reform at least in this respect is imperatively demanded. Still, that you may more forcibly comprehend its unjustness and inequality, let us for a moment look to its operation. Every citizen except ministers of the Gospel and our Judges, (and why exempt the latter, when all other State officers are taxed?) whose annual income from their labor is over \$500, paid, as a tax, 1 per cent. on their respective receipts. The clerk, the doctor, the mechanic, the lawyer, the overseer, your county officers, every one, though by untiring industry and stinting economy they may be barely able to support their families, paid into the Treasury of the State \$1 upon every \$100 received. The foreman on the receipt of \$500 as wages, paid besides his poll tax, \$5 to the sheriff; while his neighbor, owning ten slave mechanics at work in the same shop at the yearly wages of \$2,500 or more, paid to the Sheriff only \$5 and his poll tax. The overseer, with 20 hands under him, making for his employer 100 bags of cotton, worth \$5,000, if receiving \$600, paid \$6, and the employer, for that which produced him \$5,000 paid \$10. The employees of our different Railroad Companies each pay 1 per cent. on their receipts, if they amount to \$500; the individual stockholders, though they may receive 6 or 7 per cent. on their investment, amounting in the aggregate to a large sum, pay, with few exceptions, nothing. The clerk, in the receipt of \$700 per annum, paid \$7 to the State; his employer, with \$100,000 of State bonds in his safe, yielding him \$6,000 per annum, paid nothing. These illustrations might be indefinitely multiplied. In 1834, our Executive, in his message to the General Assembly, reviewing our revenue system, remarks thus: "The poll tax on the day laborer and the capitalist is precisely the same; and it sometimes happens that the latter, like the former, is subject to no other species of contribution. In the one case it is an onerous imposition; in the other, a tax a thousand fold greater might occasion no sensible inconvenience." If in 1834 a reason existed for complaining against the inequality of the system, how much more have we to complain of now, when the poll tax, though much increased, is but a drop in the bucket, compared to that assessed upon our labor.

Again: The amount paid by merchants and others engaged in selling goods, wares and merchandise, was \$37,881. The sum was levied on \$11,955,000 of purchases; it making no difference under our system whether the same was ever sold, or ever returned to the purchasing dealer any profit or not. This amount is more than half of that paid by \$248,567,800 worth of slaves, and nearly half as much as was paid by \$31,989,000 of money at interest. This \$37,881 is paid, not by the merchants themselves, but, as every one knows, by the consumers—a large number of whom are those very men who pay 1 per cent. of their wages into the State Treasury. Of this merchants' tax, dealers in ready-made clothing paid 1 per cent. on their purchases—\$10 for every \$1,000 worth of goods bought. Further, \$409,000 (in round numbers) employed in the purchase (not sale) of liquors, paid \$20,448 tax, or 5 per cent. on the amount bought. Further still, \$384,000 employed in buying and selling slaves, paid \$1,279; and \$893,000 employed in other trade, paid \$1,786. Upon what principle of adjustment these various rates were agreed to we are unable to ascertain. If some were intended to operate in the nature of sumptuary laws, we are of the humble opinion that our legislators did not give that time and attention to the consideration of the subject, demanded by its importance and its ultimate effects.

Again: \$1,952,400 worth of carriages, buggies and other vehicles, most of which are as necessary at this day to the comfort and convenience of our citizens, especially those out of our own towns, as the sugar and coffee are, paid \$19,524, or 1 per cent. on their assessed value, or a greater sum than was paid on \$11,766,710 of town property. Further, 2,150 pianos, certainly as much an article of luxury as the buggy of the farmer which conveys his wife to church, paid \$3,225, or 1 per cent. on the cost, estimating that cost at \$200 each.

These palpable and unreasonable inconsistencies and unjust discriminations might be multiplied, until every source from which our revenue is derived would, in the illustration, be exhausted. The limits of this address and your patience forbid any further details. To more fully substantiate the justness of our complaint, we will repeat the rates as above exemplified. Under the tax bill of 1856-7:

\$1,000 worth of land paid	\$1.50
1,000 of slaves	50
1,000 in money loaned paid	50
1,000 of dividends and profits paid	2.50
1,000 in labor and industry paid	10.00
1,000 in goods purchased paid	5.00
1,000 in liquors purchased paid	50.00
1,000 in clothing purchased paid	5.00
1,000 of capital in trading houses paid	5.00
1,000 of capital in trading houses paid	5.00
1,000 worth of baggage and baggage paid	10.00
1,000 worth of goods paid	10.00

Such are some of the inequalities of our existing revenue system. We ask you, can it be defended? Can any consideration, except self-interest, urge a solitary argument in favor of its continuance? To every tax payer in the State we address ourselves, and appeal to them for an answer after mature deliberation. It is the system that we war against, and for the reform of which we ask your earnest cooperation. Commencing in 1784, it has continued to the present time essentially the same, with but few of its defects remedied. In 1835, its distinctive feature was, without reason, and without its being demanded by public sentiment, incorporated in our Constitution. Other Acts of the General Assembly can, at every session, "be touched by the plastic hand of reformation," whilst our "acts to increase the revenue of the State," must remain unchanged in principle—cannot be perfected either by the experience of our statesmen, or altered to suit the exigencies of the Treasury. Can it be for a moment supposed that time has disclosed no defects in our financial system? Is it believed that an experience of seventy years has added nothing to our wisdom in this respect, in relation to one of the most necessary and important functions of government? The system might have been admirably suited to the times, and for the limited purposes, for which it was adopted; yet no one could foresee the immense changes that were to take place, and have taken place since its adoption. Common sense will tell us that a system for the collection of \$50,000 of revenue in 1784, will not answer for raising \$650,000 in 1859; and it is worse than folly to think its framers ever intended it should.

Mr. Brogden's last Report discloses another fact well worthy of the serious consideration and attention of every land and slave owner in the State. It is, that the amount of revenue raised for County purposes, assessed exclusively upon land and polls, exceeded the sum paid to the State, from all sources, by the Sheriffs. In 1858, the County taxes amounted to \$523,417. The State taxes, collected by the Sheriffs, amounted to \$502,612. Are land and polls the only property and subjects directly interested in a proper administration of County affairs? If any other species of property receives the protection of our County police, and is benefited by our County regulations, it ought, in our opinion, to contribute its proper proportion to the support necessary to keep up that police.

We think the foregoing statements, limited as they necessarily are, clearly demonstrate that the principles upon which is based our existing revenue system, are not such as the progress of events and the spirit of our people demand. The times we live in, and the circumstances surrounding us, demand a change. Is a change practicable? If we had not the experience of sister States, similar to our own in every respect, in the affirmative, we should be loath to believe that the wisdom and talent of our public officers and legislators could not so reach the \$500,000,000 of property within our borders, all of which we think to be legitimate subjects of taxation, as to assess on each dollar thereof its proper contribution for the support of the government. One-sixth of one per cent. of that amount would raise \$833,333 per annum—a sum amply sufficient for the administration of the government for years to come, unless unforeseen contingencies should arise. The complexity of our federal relations at this time is of such a character as to seriously admonish us that those contingencies may at any time arise. Within the next eighteen months it may become necessary to increase the revenue a hundred fold and more, to support our beloved State as a free, and sovereign, and independent nation. Equalize the burden among those who have it to bear by just and equal laws, and whatever amount may be necessary to preserve the good credit of North-Carolina in any and every emergency, will be willingly given by our people. Many of the fathers of our State sacrificed their all in the days of '76. We believe their descendants, actuated by the same patriotic spirit, would be equally ready to pledge "their lives, their fortunes and their most sacred honor" to preserve the inestimable rights handed down to them.

We have thus in an imperfect manner endeavored to lay honestly before you the reasons that induced us to form this Association, and the objects we have for so doing. To the sober judgment of the people of our State we appeal, and willingly rest the rectitude of our motives with the decision of that people. To the same tribunal we also willingly leave the fears and insinuations of those who affect to be brave and whose zeal and interest for the prosperity of the masses have heretofore been universally measured by the success or failure of their own petty plans of self-aggrandizement. Times will eventually and surely disclose the selfish motives governing their actions; and to the virtuous indignation which such disclosures will as surely consign them, we are content to leave them.

The foregoing address being unanimously adopted; it was Resolved, That 5,000 copies be printed for the use of the members of the Association. Is was further Resolved, That the newspapers throughout the State be requested to publish the same. JNO. R. HARRISON, Pres. S. M. PARRISH, Secy.

Iredell Express.

FRANK B. BAKER & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

STATESVILLE,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1859.

Our Terms.
THE "IREDELL EXPRESS" is published upon the following Terms, which shall be no deviation therefrom:—
1 copy one year, if paid in advance, \$2.00;
1 copy six months, 1.50;
1 copy three months, 1.00;
If not paid till the end of the subscription year, 3.00.

Mr. E. C. FAIRCHILD, Agent for the sale of "Colton's Atlas" and "Johnson's Map," is also authorized to receive subscriptions to the IREDELL EXPRESS. Receipts signed by him will be acknowledged by us.

Rev. Mr. Brown (Baptist) will preach in the Court House, Statesville, on Sabbath next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Hinton Rowan Helper, alias Helfer.

As this villainous whelp, who claims to be a North Carolinian—he the blackest sheep of her renegade and disgraced progeny—is attracting infamous notoriety by a certain book which, he the reputed author of—but which volume said Helfer had the black gizzard only to conceive but not the intellect to pen,—for all that know Helfer also know, that he is too stupid an ass to write even, the vile and slanderous volume that claims to be the offspring of his paternity;—we have concluded to furnish the public with a few of the earlier antecedents of the precious rascal!

Helper, (as he calls himself) if not born a thief, grew into a thief very early after he was weaned from his mother's breast, and has pursued his base instincts ever since. He was born, so we are informed, about twenty five miles from Statesville, in Davie county. When quite young Helper went and engaged himself an apprentice to a worthy gentleman now a resident of Statesville (he gives us our information,) but at that time a manufacturer of tinware, in Mocksville, to learn the trade of a Tinner. Helper necessarily was much in charge of the shop, and it was not a great while, until the master missed sundry articles from his shelves for which no account was rendered, and cash from the drawer—Helper was unusually flush with money, without any known honest means for obtaining it. This induced his employer to discharge the thieving apprentice!

Helper went thereafter to Salisbury and, being a plausible scamp, on application made to Mr. Michael Brown, a merchant of that place, was admitted to a clerkship in his store. The rascal was now in his glory. Mr. Brown was in a large business and cash in abundance, was flowing in daily, which suited exactly the rogue's plans. During his stay with Mr. Brown, Helper, stole a large sum, but was finally detected in his rascality, and thereupon discharged from employment by his injured benefactor.

What Helper's subsequent course has been, is well known—but, the rascal is unworthy of notoriety other than to be swung up by the neck until he is dead! dead!

We would invite the attention of Tax-payers to the Address of the Working Men's Association of Wake County, which we publish this week. It seems to have been drawn up with a great deal of care, and contains important and suggestions, perhaps, largely interesting the people of the State. What is true of Wake may, likewise, be applied to the other counties.

We regret to be informed, that the packages containing the Express for Bethany, Turnersburg, Olin, Housatonic, &c., failed in reaching those post offices lately week! They were all carefully made up and deposited in the Statesville post office, on Wednesday afternoon. The fault is not with us.

Thomasville Era.
Such is the title of a new paper that has been commenced at Thomasville, N. C., recently, by G. M. Bacon, Esq., editor and proprietor. Price, \$2 a year payable in advance.

Olin High School.
Public attention is invited to the advertisement of Olin High School, under the able management of Pro. A. H. Merritt, Principal. Olin, enjoys a reputation as one of the best institutions of learning in the South.

Christmas.
Next week coming after Christmas, no paper will be issued from this Office, to allow the printers an opportunity for a short respite from their toil.

We tender the Compliments of the season to all of our Patrons, hoping that they may have a joyous time with their neighbors and friends when they meet together at the close of the Old and incoming of the New Year.

Settlements.
The season of the year being near to hand when it is customary to make annual settlements, we would thank those who may stand indebted to us in sums contracted within the past two years, to call and liquidate the same. There is a considerable sum due us, in small amounts, which, if we could realize would enable us to meet our obligations, promptly—and that we desire much to do.

Don't Like to Hear It!
Our neighbor of the Charlotte Democrat don't like to hear, now when the Union is in danger, mention made of the public Lands have been squandered upon Freedmen States by Democratic Congresses; and that in the event of a breaking up the Union, a calamity more than likely to happen, all interest in the remaining portion of the public domain would be, lost to the South. Like Bancho's Ghost, it alarms our neighbor, and well it may.

The Brownites would be guilty of ingratitude, when the Union is severed, were they not to allow their Democratic friends, who have done so much for them, a "sheer" in something—six feet of land for each Democratic editor, at least.

Mr. B. N. Martin,
Who has been canvassing in Iredell to obtain subscribers to some Books he has for sale, and desiring to prosecute his business further, in view of the excited condition of the public mind, has called upon us and requested an examination into his character and business, by any citizens who would feel sufficient interest to do so—and satisfy themselves that he is an orderly and law abiding man, having no improper motives to subserve.

We think that Mr. Martin is what he proclaims himself, and his character entitled to public confidence for good demeanor. We have come to this conclusion by an examination of documents in his possession, and the favorable report of persons who have known him for a length of time. He is an invalid almost, having small physical ability to labor, and has a wife and children depending upon his success in his present business for their support.

Decisive and Desperately Wicked.
It is well known to those who have paid attention to the effort making to organize the present Congress by electing a Speaker to the House, that the Democrats have all along cast blame upon the South American members, for refusing to unite with the Democrats and elect Mr. Bocoek to the Speaker's chair. It has been also equally well known that, a union of Democrats and Americans, without the aid of either republicans or anti-Lecompton Democrats, which was not possible to obtain, would not elect Mr. Bocoek, who is the caucus nominee of the Democrats. But on the other hand, it was believed that if the Democrats would join the Americans and support Mr. Gilmer, the anti-Lecompton Democrats would come to their aid, and defeat Sherman, the black republican. This was several times proposed to the Democrats, and as often refused; meanwhile, they continued to berate the Americans for their obstinacy, knowing, at the same time, that with the aid of the Americans, Mr. Bocoek nor any other Democrat could not be made Speaker.

Finally, the test has been applied to the Democratic members in Congress, whether they would support Mr. Gilmer with a certainty of electing a Southern man Speaker, and they have refused. By this act they, will virtually elect Sherman, a black republican, instead of a Southern slaveholder, Speaker of the House of Representatives!—And for the act, let the SOUTH hold DEMOCRACY responsible for any consequences that shall follow. We submit the following:

The Contest for the Speakership.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.
The largely increased vote for Mr. Gilmer today came from the anti-Lecompton democrats and New Jersey and Pennsylvania republicans elected on the people's ticket. It was intended to test the democratic members, who had thus the ability to elect a Southern man as Speaker if they wished. Mr. Bocoek's 86 votes added to Mr. Gilmer's 36 would have made 122, being 8 votes more than enough to elect; but no democrat voted for Mr. Gilmer, and he at once withdrew his name. On the next vote Mr. Sherman had one vote more than ever before, but still lacked four of an election.

The republicans to-night are sanguine of success. They will adhere to Mr. Sherman inflexibly.

Called Session of the Legislature.

We agree with those of our contemporaries who have given expression upon the subject that a called session of the Legislature seems highly necessary, in view of the portentous circumstances by which we are surrounded. The South appears to be in peril, and no time should be lost in devising the proper safeguards against danger in any shape. Besides, there are various subjects affecting the public welfare of the people of the State, which, it occurs to us, require legislation at an early day.

A Rare Change.

In consequence of a contemplated change in the steady and rapid increase of business, demanding additional labor in the management of the several departments of the Bulletin Establishment, one qualified to act as assistant Editor and superintendent, may acquire an interest in the entire concern, (amounting to a fourth or one-half), on application to H. L. ALEXANDER, who will negotiate.

H. L. ALEXANDER & Co.

Charlotte, N. C., Dec. 13th, 1859.

Hathaway & Co., Wilmington.

Are receiving large importations of Groceries and other merchandise, suited to North Carolina trade, which they are offering upon favorable terms, wholesale. See advertisement.

A Half Interest.

The Washington Dispatch Office is offered for sale, to a practical printer, of unexceptionable morals, and a ability to edit a paper. The establishment is represented as in a flourishing condition and promises to pay well.—Address R. Granger, Washington, N. C.

Independence of the South.

This sentence is upon every tongue and forms the theme of every newspaper of late. How can it be best achieved? Easily enough, if the capitalists of the South will form a unit and act wisely, energetically and promptly in their own behalf. But indifference must be laid aside, and dependence upon others to supply their wants, banished forever from the customs of the people. Manufacturing establishments, in the first place, must be reared, and machinery of every kind put into active operation to supply as completely as possible those articles hitherto obtained from the North or any part of the world. The men of capital and means must first move in this matter, and give employment to their less fortunate fellow citizens. Then thousands of industrious mechanics in the South,—who, too, stand ever ready to defend the rights of the soil in an institution, in which, now, perhaps they have little or no immediate interest—who should be patronized and employment given to, not only because they are worthy and loyal citizens, but are men who dwell in the South with their families, and have a common interest in our local welfare. The South has capital in abundance, and the best means of any nation, for obtaining it from the annual crops, with other advantages too numerous to dwell upon. What, then, is to hinder her from achieving an independence, regardless of all the opposing obstacles that can be brought to bear for her destruction? Nothing. The South, as we have stated, has capital, any amount of it, but it must be joined to enterprise and sleepless energy, until, the great revolution is effected for her demeritism. Men must change their usual method of investing their surplus capital—put it into manufacturing operations, instead of stocks, negroes and lands. And, until this is done the South, may dream of Independence, but she can never achieve it. No; until the South does her own manufacturing,—no matter how great her wealth otherwise—she will always be a vassal to a people not her own. Her rights will continue to be down-trodden, and her complaints turned into mockery.

If the slaveholder of the South, in a time of trouble, is to depend upon the non-slaveholder for the protection of life and property, is it not right that the handwork which the latter can produce should be bought by the former, all things being equal, instead of buying abroad, of those who, have no interest in common—may more, or perhaps plot treason and rebellion. It seems to us there ought, there must take place a radical change in the dealings and positions of Southern men, in regard to this matter. If our mechanics are patronized they, will become more industrious, a larger number will learn trades; and labor, will grow in dignity for the reward it receives.

Union Meetings at the North.

A number of Union meetings have been held at the North within the past two weeks, to condemn the course of the fanatics in the outrage at Harper's Ferry, and to declare that the rights of the South shall be maintained at any hazard. These meetings were attended by the most distinguished and talented men in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Harrisburg and other places where they have been held, numbering countless thousands of the population generally. Able and patriotic speeches were made by the first orators of the day, and conservative and patriotic resolutions were adopted, all designed to quiet the raging elements which so distract the Union at this time. The following resolutions were had in the Philadelphia outpouring:

The citizens of Philadelphia, assembled in general town meeting, desiring, at this juncture, to express an earnest sympathy with their fellow-citizens of Virginia, recently threatened with an attempt to produce a servile revolt, have:

1. Resolved, That the longer the government of the Union exists, with its manifold and inestimable blessings, the more is it censured by the affected and devoted of those who, as we do, "know no North, no South, no East, no West, but one common country," whose integrity the Constitution alone secures, and whose varying interests, the Union harmonizes and protects.

2. Resolved, That, in the judgment of the citizens of Philadelphia, no sentiment of fidelity to the Union would be fruitful, did it not imply an obligation, implicitly and practically to recognize every duty which the Constitution prescribes, and obey and carry honestly into execution, all the laws of Congress, enacted under the Constitution.

3. Resolved, That no part of the Constitution of the United States, or of the laws of Congress, are more obligatory on the citizens of the Republic, than those which prescribe the duty of restoring, under judicial process, fugitives from labor, and that all attempts or combinations, to defeat or frustrate those provisions, and all State legislation to the same end, are condemned by the judgment of this community.

4. Resolved, That, in view of what has recently occurred in the Commonwealth of Virginia, the citizens of Philadelphia disavow, as they have always done, any right or wish to interfere with the domestic institutions of the sister States.

5. Resolved, That they reprobate, in the strongest and clearest terms, all attempts, whether by invasion, secret instigation, or the promulgation in any form, of fanatical opinions, to excite servile insurrection, or to arouse those who are lawfully held in servitude to violence and bloodshed.

6. Resolved, That looking merely to the past, they deliberately express their approval of the recent administration of justice in the Commonwealth of Virginia, by which, according to the forms of law, strictly observed, the commission of a great crime has been judicially proved, and the punishment awarded by law to the criminal, and that dignified moderation which confidence and patriotic sympathy inspire.

7. Resolved, That these resolutions, embodying the sense of a vast majority of the citizens of Philadelphia, without distinction of party, signed by the officers of the meeting, be published in all the newspapers of Philadelphia and Washington.

8. Resolved, That the prompt suppression, in the first instance, of the Harper's Ferry outbreak, is now, and it is hoped, will always be regarded as a most marked illustration of the value of the Union, and the efficiency of its Executive authorities in furnishing, on the spot, and at a moment's notice, the military means to suppress a local and dangerous revolt, and reestablishing to the State authorities the vindication of the violated law.

10. Resolved, That earnestly assuring our brethren of the South that there exists among the people of Pennsylvania a determined spirit to assert and maintain the Constitution of the Union, and the rights of the States under it, we in return, pledge to them, and that dignified moderation which confidence and patriotic sympathy inspire.

The Execution.
At half-past 3 o'clock on the evening of the day before the execution, two of the condemned prisoners, Cook and Coppie, escaped from the jail at Charleston, and were fired upon by the sentinels and driven back to prison. They had sawed their manacles asunder with the blade of a bar-ov knife, that they had concealed and made into a fine saw. It was ascertained from their confession that they had been engaged in preparing for their escape ten days previously. They made a hole in the wall near the window, which they concealed with paper, hiding the bricks they removed under the bed.

Upon the alarm being given, they made no resistance, but surrendered as soon as they discovered by the shot of the sentinel that they were detected. The two free negroes, Green and Copeland, were hung at 11 o'clock; Cook and Coppie were hung in the afternoon. The remains of Cook were conveyed North by his friends, the remains of Coppie went West.

Excitement in Philadelphia.
Despatches received from Philadelphia state that there is great excitement in that city. The Abolitionists were making extensive preparations for offensive demonstrations, and the conservatives are determined to check them. The authorities were adopting measures to prevent riot, which seemed inevitable.

Elders' Convention.
The Elders of the Presbyterian Church in this State, held their annual Convention in this place, on Tuesday and Wednesday last. Professor Phillips of Chapel Hill, presided, assisted by J. H. Lindsay as Vice President. Dr. E. Nye Hutchison of Charlotte, and Mr. A. McDonald, of Moore county, served as Secretaries. The Convention was numerously attended, was conducted with spirit, and passed off very handsomely. There were a number of interesting speeches delivered, principally by C. H. Wiley, John M. Walker, Ralph Gorrell, Mr. Martine, of Fayetteville, Professor Phillips, Dr. C. S. Payne, J. H. Lindsay, Mr. Hooper, Dr. Ramsey, Robt. J. McDonnell and Rev. W. W. Pharr.

The Convention closed about 10 o'clock, Wednesday night. The brethren all seemingly highly gratified. The pleasure of interchanging views, forming acquaintances, and encouraging each other by words and deeds, was a good and profitable expenditure of time; and will doubtless be attended with good results among the people represented by the members.

The proceedings in detail, are to be published in pamphlet form, and in the North Carolina Presbyterian newspaper.—Salisbury Watchman.

Asking to be Let Alone is not Agitation.

As the Memphis Avalanche properly says, all that the Southern people ask is to be let alone—and that, certainly, is not agitation. The North has not only trampled upon our Constitutional rights, but a body of men have invaded Southern soil, armed and equipped with a thousand spears, to be put into the hands of a servile race, to cut the throats of men, women and children. Southern men—citizens of Virginia—the State that gave birth to Washington—have been dragged from their beds and murdered like dogs on the wayside, and when we complained of these wrongs and outrages we were called Agitators! Pray, what are we agitating? Why, simply, whether or not we had better submit or contend for our Constitutional rights—whether we had better give up all for lost or contend for honor. The South cannot yield—the North can. In the North slavery is but an abstract question, whilst in the South it is a practical one. We have about fifteen hundred millions of dollars invested in this kind of property for agricultural purposes, &c. Cotton is the great staple of the South—yes, it is the "Samson's hair of America"—and the market price for this staple regulates the price of all Southern and Western products, and also the value of the stock upon your farms. When we bear in mind that the people of the North are the beneficiaries of this staple, produced by slave labor, and for the cultivation of which no other is well suited, their prejudice and aggressive policy can only be attributed to the blindest fanaticism, or a total disregard of the allegiance which they owe to the Federal Constitution.

The South would be able to prosper out of the Union quite as well as the North, if not better. The South is less dependent upon the North than the North is upon the South. What could the North do without the market of the South? For half a century we have been building up their marts and commerce by resources and trade from the South. We even buy our iron North, whilst our own mines are burdened with this valuable and indispensable mineral. The people of the South will lose nothing if the North forces her out of the Union.

We know not what destiny awaits the South, but this we know—that we are for the South. In times like these we have but one motto, and that is: DEATH OR VICTORY!

MY COUNTRY: MAY SHE ALWAYS BE RIGHT: BUT, RIGHT OR WRONG, MY COUNTRY.

If the South is right in resisting aggression and should insist on "equality in the Union or independence out of it," we side with her; if wrong, still we cling to the South: "whether thou goest I will go, and where thou lodgest I will lodge; and thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God."

An act for the further protection of married women is before the General Assembly of Missouri. It provides that all property bequeathed to the woman after marriage, or of which she becomes in any way possessed, shall remain hers independent of her husband's control.

Worth Considering.
The following extract from an article in the New York Express is worthy the consideration of men of all parties:

We are a people of trade and commerce and manufacture—One people—and is it not a crime to make two people of us? The South produces cotton, rice, tobacco, wheat, corn, etc., and our commission merchants buy and sell, and our ships have almost the monopoly of the freights. We live on the products of their negro labor, as they live on our intelligence, enterprise and industry. We manufacture for them and they buy of us. Our interests are mutual, and our common condition is as happy a nation could desire. We are, altogether, the envy and admiration of the world—with blots on our escutcheon, to be sure,—but there is not a brighter escutcheon on earth.

Now, what is our duty? Fighting common scolding, ranting, raving on abstractions or abstract rights? We of the North are all anti-slavery and the South is all pro-slavery. We are just as we were when the Federal Constitution was made in 1788—nothing worse, in this respect, nothing better. What is our duty? To go on ranting and raving and fretting and scolding—or to put a stop to all this? The South has, in good part, become sectional, with a southern sectional party—and the North has become sectional with a northern sectional party. Are these parties to be kept up? Are we all to continue to be common scolds? Are we to make them hate us or to make ourselves hate them? Every body ought to say "No, No, No."

But what is the business man's duty? We are asked; we answer. His first duty is to get the negro out of politics and leave him to raise cotton, tobacco and rice, South, and to shave, cut hair, drive the coaches, and become house servants, etc., etc., North. The negro has his vocation and we have ours; and ours just now is to thrust him out of politics.

The Western Extension.

We are gratified in being able to state that this important State work is now in a fair way of being rapidly pushed forward. The requisite amount of stock has been subscribed for constructing the Second Section of the road, which extends from Morgantown west about 43 miles, and contractors have been awarded accordingly for the entire section.

The mountain portion of this section has been awarded to Messrs Crockett & Malone, gentlemen of long and successful experience in work of that character.

The remainder of the work has been awarded to citizen contractors, among whom are Messrs Avery, McKesson, Patton and others, whose character for energy and perseverance need no comment.

The contractors will enter upon the prosecution of the work immediately. Salisbury Banner.

Hon. Daniel E. Sickles.

The Washington correspondent of the Press writes concerning this member of Congress:

"It is quite true that there is very little disposition manifested by any of the representatives to establish intimate relations with Mr. Sickles, but justice to the man himself requires that I should state that he seems to invite no such relations. Every day about fifteen minutes past twelve, when a debate has begun, he walks in quietly from the side door, and takes his seat in one of the sofas on the western side of the House, voting when called upon in a low voice. He dresses in exquisite taste, and has cultivated a large pair of brown whiskers. He seems conscious that public opinion is greatly against him, and although his bearing is full of his characteristic ease and coolness, it is singularly retiring and unobtrusive. Sitting in the gallery on Wednesday and Thursday, I noticed several of the leading members of the House going up to him, shaking hands with him, and passing on to their seats. I have not met Mr. Sickles, and therefore speak of him simply as an observer.

Mr. Sickles made a most excellent speech last week in defence of the rights of the South.

Bank of North-Carolina.

A meeting of the stockholders of this institution, (says the Raleigh Standard,) was held in this city on Thursday last. Mr. Joseph H. Wilson, of Charlotte, presided, and Mr. E. B. Freeman, of this city, acted as Secretary. 18,898 shares of stock, including the State stock, were represented in person or by proxy.

The Committee appointed at the last meeting on the subject of branches and agencies, reported, recommending a branch at Newbern, a branch at Salisbury, and an agency at Goldsboro'. The stockholders unanimously concurred with the Committee, and passed a resolution directing the branches and agency to be established. It is expected they will go into operation about the first of February.

A Committee consisting of Messrs. G. W. Mordecai, B. F. Moore, D. M. Barringer, Alfred Jones, and E. J. Erwin was appointed to take into consideration the subject of branches and agencies at other points, and report to the next meeting of the stockholders in June, 1860.

We learn, says the Charlotte Democrat, that the Sheriff of Guilford went to High Point on Sunday last for the purpose of arresting the rev. Daniel Worth, the agent of the Boston Tract Society, who has been distributing Helper's book and sympathizing with old John Brown. He has been operating in Guilford, Randolph and Chatham for about 3 years it is said. He is an old man, which fact we suppose saves him from severe punishment.

The Newbern Progress says: The gathering at the Court House last night was an immense one—the largest by far that has assembled at that building for many years.

Col. H. J. Clark presided, and Messrs. Tilmor Guion and F. C. Roberts, acted as Secretaries. D. K. McRae and C. C. Clark, Esqrs., made eloquent speeches.

A large number of gentlemen enrolled their names as members of volunteer companies, and liberal subscriptions were made to sustain them. Committees were appointed to solicit names and money throughout the county for a thorough and systematic military organization.

We regret that the meeting adjourned too late to get the proceedings in this morning's issue. They shall appear to-morrow.

THIRD VOLUME OF THE

Iredell Express.

THE "IREDELL EXPRESS" having been published two years, and entered upon a Third Volume, is now presented to the public by the Publishers, who indulge a hope for increased patronage over any former year.

In mechanical execution our sheet will bear a favorable comparison with any journal south or north; and it shall be our aim to render it a vehicle at all times well filled with useful and interesting intelligence, of whatever is transpiring in our own country and other portions of the world.

There never was a period in our own country, when newspapers should have been more universally circulated among the masses than the present era, and he that reads not of the passing events of the day, is an object of pity for his ignorance. Can such be classed among intelligent and, therefore, useful citizens? who have eyes and read not, and whose information, perhaps, can be fitly more than the instinct of dumb animals.

If those who subscribe for and read newspapers, and know their value and interest, would peruse their well-meaning but ignorant neighbors, to follow their example—the scale of human intelligence would perceptibly increase among the people in a very short while, and society be cleared of many of the gross immoralities which have their origin in beighted minds.

Choice selections of LITERATURE, calculated to improve the Mind and Heart, will regularly appear in our columns, in prose and poetry, from the pens of talented Authors—also short stories and tales designed to engage the minds of children, to beget in them a fondness for reading; and Excerpts of various kinds from large number of exchanges.

CONCERNING being now in session—and perhaps it will be the most exciting and interesting session which has or will ever be held under the Government—very full accounts of the proceedings of that body will be furnished each week.

In short whatever shall transpire in any part of our Country, exciting or calculated to interest the public mind, will be transferred to the columns of the "EXPRESS" with the shortest delay. In fine we shall endeavor to render our journal a reliable and interesting medium of intelligence.

Our own opinions will be offered, for what they might seem to worth, on the current events of the time, when it may appear to us proper; conceding to an intelligent public, a right to differ upon points, when our own views shall fail to be in unison with theirs, and without indulging personal hatred or unfriendly feeling. We will be ever ready to lend a hearing to both sides of any question, and receive the Truth from any source.

HYGIENICAL.

On Thursday, Dec. 15th, by Rev. Wm. B. Presley, Mr. J. R. Davidson, formerly of Randolph, to Miss Sarah W., daughter of Col. A. M. Walker of this place.

We take this method of returning our thanks to the blessed pair for two delicious slices of cake.

OBITUARY.

DIED. In Salisbury, on the 6th inst., Mr. JOEL H. JENKINS, after a protracted illness; aged about 55 years.

In Rowan County, on the 10th inst., Miss MARY McLAUGHLIN, in the 67th year of her age.

NOTICE!

ON THE FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY next, I will expose at PUBLIC AUCTION, in the

TOWN OF STATESVILLE, the remainder of my

Household Furniture, consisting of ONE SET NEAT PARLOR FURNITURE, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASHSTANDS, an excellent CLOD, DINING TABLE, BUREAU, WARDROBE, CARPETS, A GOOD BOOK-CASE, and many other things too tedious to mention but desirable to householders.

Should any person desire to purchase a valuable

House and Lot they will have the opportunity by applying to me at Chesnut Grove, Chester District, South Carolina.

R. C. McALLA, Statesville, Dec. 23, 1859. 1t.

TO THE CITIZENS OF STATESVILLE AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

WE take pleasure in stating that we have just received a New and Complete Stock of GOODS of every variety; such as

GROCERIES, DRUGS, HARDWARE, Hemlock Leather, Boots, Shoes, Shoe Findings, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Notions, Dry-Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c.,

of every Variety and Style to suit the custom of the Country.

We are determined to sell as LOW as the LOWEST, as we paid Cash for our Goods—Also a liberal discount to Cash dealers.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Cash prices.

WATTS, WHITE & CO. Statesville, Dec. 23, 59

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on the 31st day of December next, in the town of OLIN.

STATESVILLE

MALE ACADEMY.

J. B. ANDREWS, PRIN.

THE next Session will commence on the 1st Wednesday of January, 1860.

For Terms, &c., address the Principal, Statesville, N. C. Dec. 23, 59 3-4t

HATHAWAY & CO.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

OFFER FOR SALE

4250 Sacks Ground Alum, Marshall's fine factory filled & Jeffrey's & Darcy's Salt. Part to arrive.

400 Bags Rio, Laguyra, Cape and Java Coffee.

100 Barrels Clarified and Refined Sugars.

25 Hides Fair to Choice Muscovado Sugar.

75 " Prime Retailing Cuba Molasses.

100 Casks Prime New Crop Rice.

45 Hides strictly Choice Western BACON, Sides and Shoulders.

100 Bbls Extra New River Mulletts.

100 Bbls SALT and CANDLES.

100 Bbls Portland, New Orleans and refined SYRUPS.

100 Bbls. Cinnamon, N. Y. City Mess and Prime Pork.

450 Kegs Nails of a good brand.

Lard in Barrels, Ties and Kegs, Matches, Mustard, Yeast, Powders, Tea, Hay, Gunny Bags, Gunny Bagging, Rope &c., &c., &c.

Wholesale Buyers visiting this City will find it to their interest to Call upon US.

Dec. 23, 1859. 2-2m

OLIN HIGH SCHOOL.

The next Session will open on Wednesday, January 4th, 1860, the Subscriber in charge.

OLIN is in a quiet and religious community, and temptations to vice are exceedingly few. The School-rooms are very large and comfortable.

Miss S. E. PURVIS will assist in the Female Department and give instruction in Music. Other Assistants will be employed as the wants of the School demand.

Tuition in advance. In the Classics \$20 per Session. English \$6.50, \$10, and \$15. Music \$2.00. Contingent fee \$1.00. Board \$7.50 to \$8.00 per month.

A. M. HERRITT, A. M. PRIN. Olin, Iredell Co., N. C. 3-4t

To R. R. Contractors

Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio R. Road

Six miles of this Road will be located and ready for contract by the 20th of December. Persons desirous of engaging in contracts upon this work, can see the profiles and estimates of the amount of earth-work, by calling at the Office of the Company in Charlotte; or bids may be addressed to the President, Wm. Johnston, at this place.

Ten additional miles will be ready for contract by the 15th of January 1860.

Charlotte, December 13th, 1859.

PLANTATIONS

For Sale!

The subscriber offers for sale,

2 or 3

Valuable Plantations,

in Iredell county, upon easy terms. Persons wanting to buy Homes, would do well to call. Statesville, Dec. 2. A. R. LAURENCE.

NEW FIRM!

NEW GOODS!!!

J. A. & R. Q. DAVIDSON

HAVING entered into Partnership for the purpose of conducting a

DRY GOODS AND GROCERY BUSINESS, IN STATESVILLE, N. C.

Respectfully inform the Public that they are now receiving direct from Philadelphia and New York, an extensive and well assorted Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

Fall and Winter

DRY GOODS

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, AND READY-MADE CLOTHING, and other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Also—

GROCERIES of every description; and other FAMILY SUPPLIES; All of which will be sold very Low For Cash or Country Produce.

Our friends and the public generally, are respectfully invited to give us a call. Sept. 31, 1859. 17-6m

AMERICAN WATCHES.

HAS JUST OPENED A NEW LOT of Gold and Silver Double cased, AMERICAN, Patent Lever Watches, which he invites all admirers of good, handsome, and reliable time keepers to call quickly and examine.

Death to All Vermin!

It is truly wonderful with what certainty Rats, Beasts, Mice, Mole, Ground Squirrel, Badger, Arm, Muskrat, Fox, Insects on animals, in short every species of Vermin, are exterminated, destroyed by

"Cotter's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exterminator, "Cotter's" Bed-Bug Exterminator, "Cotter's" Electric Powder, for Insects, &c.

[only such libel remedies known]

J. C. COVER, (Ed. of Herald.) Lancaster, Pa. "We highly recommend the use of these Remedies. More grain and provisions are destroyed annually in Great Britain by vermin, than would pay for the cost of this Rat Killer and Insect Exterminator, yet a hundredth part of the value of such property laid out in 'Cotter's' 'Ext.' would save all from loss."

W. CURTIS, (Druggist.) Oakland, Ill. "We rec'd the box—care taken, it is a 'dead shot' every time, and no mistake."

OSBORN & PARSONS, 747 No. 7th St. "Your Rat, Roach, &c., Exterminator, is a 'dead shot' every time, and no mistake."

GEORGE BOSS (Druggist), Cincinnati, O. "I have been using your 'Ext.' for the last year, and have not known it to fail in a single instance."

E. WRIGHT, (Druggist.) Troy, O. "I have sold out all the 'Ext.' in my store, and I feel that it is the best 'dead shot' I ever used."

W. CURTIS, (Druggist.) Cincinnati, O. "I have been using your 'Ext.' for the last year, and have not known it to fail in a single instance."

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WALLACE & ELIAS

RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT THE PATRONAGE OF THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL

to their Large and Extensive Stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Consisting of

Dry and Fancy Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats & Caps, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware, Groceries, Medicines and Jewelry,

and many other articles to numerous to mention, all of which we are selling—Cheaper than the Cheapest, for CASH or Country Produce, as our MOTTO is

"Quick Sales and small Profits."

WE are sure that nobody will leave our Store without being satisfied, as it is our desire to please our Customers. Try us and judge for yourselves.

WALLACE & ELIAS, next door to the "Iredell Express" Office.

Nov 18, 1859. 1f

THE PLACE TO GET YOUR MONEY BACK!

S. J. RICKERT

TAKES PLEASURE IN INFORMING HIS FRIENDS, PATRONS, AND ALL MANKIND IN GENERAL, THAT

HE IS IN RECEIPT OF THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

CONFECTIONERY,

FANCY GOODS AND JEWELRY.

EVER OFFERED IN STATESVILLE.

CALL AND EXAMINE HIS STOCK, As he takes pleasure in Showing his Goods.

If your HAIR is falling off, or diseased in any way, or you wish to Dy your hair, he has the article—

Prof. Wood's & Mrs. Allen's HAIR RESTORATIVE.

He is also AGENT for Sanford's, Ayer's and Dr. Jayne's MEDICINE.

LADIES, if you wish Preserves, Pickles, or Candies; GENTLEMEN, if you wish Presents for the LADIES; LITTLE BOYS and GIRLS, if you wish TOYS; IS THE PLACE TO BUY THEM.

STATESVILLE, March 30, 1859. 17-1f

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE

AND British Reviews.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1. The London Quarterly (Conservative).
2. The Edinburgh Review (Whig).
3. The North British Review (Free Church).
4. The Westminster Review (Liberal).
5. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory).

These periodicals are the most important and influential of the day. They contain the most original and valuable contributions to literature, science, and history. They are published by L. Scott & Co., New York.

For a full and complete list of the contents of these periodicals, and for a full and complete list of the names of the contributors, apply to L. Scott & Co., New York.

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FALL AND WINTER

TRADE!

I RESPECTFULLY CALL THE ATTENTION

of the Citizens of Iredell and the Public generally, to my large and well selected STOCK of

DRY GOODS.

Embracing a large, varied and beautiful assortment of Ladies Dress Goods, which for elegance and cheapness is not surpassed by any in the market.

A large Stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING for Gentlemen and Boys—selected with great care from the largest and best Stocks in New York and Philadelphia.

An unusually large stock of Shoes and Boots, Bonnets, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c., some of them entirely new styles, very pretty and remarkable cheap.

Hardware, Crockery, Drugs, Medicines, Paints, and Dye-Stuffs

KEROSENE or Coal Oil for Lamps, makes a clear, bright light and is as cheap as kerosene or Adamantine Candles. SUGAR, COFFEE

